

Hennessy's

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Special Sale

OF HANDSOME BLACK AND
FINE FRENCH FOULARD

SILKS

And Novelty Dress Patterns

WE KEEP everlastingly pushing business, and it shows the care we give it. Offering the most stylish and latest textures in the market at unheard-of prices will be our drawing card for Monday. Here are Silks, rich and radiantly beautiful, which cannot be duplicated in style and quality at anything near our figures. They'll bear the closest examination. See them Monday.

Handsome Black Silks

At \$1.19 yard

Fifteen pieces of our very best Silks and Satins, consisting of 27-inch Satin Duchesse, fine, rustling Taf-fetas, Gros Grains, Peau de Soies and All-Satin Rhodames, every yard of which we guarantee. If you are wanting a Black Silk Dress or Skirt you cannot afford to miss this sale. Every yard is worth from \$1.75 to \$2 yard, and our Special Sale price only \$1.19.

Novelty Dress Patterns

At \$8.75 each

Twenty of our very rich Novelty Dress Patterns marked for closing out this week at about Half Price.

Fancy French Foulards

At 85c yard

Every yard of our handsome French Foulards strictly our own importation, in a large variety of choice colorings and striking designs. Silks worth \$1 and \$1.25 yard. Take a look at some of them in our Corner Window. Monday's Special Price, only 85c.

Colored Taffetas

At 75c yard

About 1,500 yards handsome Taffetas, in Stripes, Checks, Brocades, Changeable Taffetas, etc., worth \$1.50 to \$2 yard. Monday's closing out price, only 75c.

Novelty Dress Goods

At 39c yard

Twenty broken lots of Novelty Dress Goods, in Plaids, Checks and Scotch mixtures. Good values at 50c and 60c yard. Special price for Monday, 39c.

Novelty Dress Goods

At 69c yard

Thirty-five new pieces Novelty Dress Goods, just in. We bought them to sell at \$1 and \$1.25, but they came too late for our early trade. Among them are some English Coverts, 48 inches wide, just right for bicycle costumes.

Special Values in Washable Dress Goods

At 10c yard

Imported Zephyrs, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes; beautiful colorings; guaranteed perfectly fast. Regular price 20c. To-day's only 10c.

At 12c yard

Val Organdy, 32 inches wide, new patterns and colorings; suitable for Shirt Waists and Dresses; all fast colors. 20c value for 12c.

At 15c yard

Tambourette Suitings in the latest styles; stripes and small figures; all colors. Just the thing for Waists and Dresses. Only 15c.

Remnants—Short lengths of Lappetts, Organdies, Dimities, Brodes, Tambourettes, Batistes, White Lawns, Nainsooks, Swisses, etc., selling very low.



Mid-Season Sale

OF

CARPETS

DURING the past month we have done a rushing trade in Carpets and House Furnishing Goods. This has left us many short lengths and single pieces of Carpet, sufficient of a pattern to cover one or two rooms. To make a quick clearance we cut the prices. The styles of these choice Carpets are all right.

Note Our Closing Out Prices

Ingrains

UNION CARPET, 35c QUALITY, for.....17c
THREE-PLY, PART WOOL, 75c quality, for.....50c
TWO-PLY, ALL WOOL, 65c QUALITY, for.....49c
EXTRA SUPER ALL WOOL, 85c quality, for.....65c
THREE-PLY, ALL WOOL, 85c quality, for.....75c

Tapestries

A GOOD WOOL FACE TAPESTRY Brussels Carpet, 65c quality, for.....39c
A BETTER WOOL FACE TAPESTRY Brussels Carpet, 85c quality, for.....59c
BEST 10-WIRE TAPESTRY, \$1.00 quality, for.....65c
Bring the size of your rooms. Come early for our estimate.

Bundhar Wiltons

FIVE STYLISH PATTERNS, with borders to match, \$1.75 quality, for.....\$1.12
Velvets
WILTON VELVETS, HANDSOME Parlor Carpets, \$1.00 quality, for.....69c
WILTON VELVETS, HIGH-grade, \$1.25 quality, for.....99c

SPECIAL RUG SALE

Smyrna, 18 by 36, for.....\$1.45
Smyrna, 24 by 36, for.....1.35
Smyrna, 30 by 40, for.....2.21
Smyrna, 48 by 54, for.....5.98

Ladies' Summer Suits and Hats

We are showing a large variety of Linen and Cotton Ready-to-Wear Suits for hot weather—just brand new. The price is right.

LINEN CRASH SUITS, DOUBLE-breasted coat, box front, only.....\$12.00

LINEN SUITS, EMPIRE COAT, and Linen Crash Suits, fly front, only.....\$14.00

STRIPED LINEN SUIT, BLAZER coat, only.....\$6.00

WHITE PIQUE SUIT, DOUBLE-breasted, box coat, with large white pearl buttons, only.....\$13.50

WHITE DUCK SUITS, ETON coat, only.....\$5.00

PLAIN LINEN SKIRTS for.....\$3.00
PLAID LINEN SKIRTS for.....3.00
CHECKED LINEN SKIRTS for 4.00

TRIMMED HATS
100 PERFECT BEAUTIES CAME by express last week; our prices from.....\$3.00 to \$15.00

SAILOR HATS
COLORS WHITE, BLACK, PURPLE, brown, red, green; also with white crowns, with red or brown rims, and red with black rim.....50c to \$5.00 each

Men's Goods

STRAW HATS, ALL GRADES and styles of the season.....50c to \$5.00

SPECIAL HAT SALE
YOUR CHOICE OF SEVERAL fine lines of hats for.....\$2.50

All shapes and colors in Soft and Stiff Hats. Big values.

BOYS' SWEATERS only.....15c each

BOYS' BROWNIE OVERALLS, with suspenders, only.....25c pair

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, THE regular \$1.00 quality, for.....50c

Mail Orders to D. J. HENNESSY Mer. Co., Butte, Mont.

ALONG A RAY OF LIGHT

Plan to Use Rapidly Vibrating Etheric Waves for Telephonic Purposes.

SPEECH WITH MARS POSSIBLE

The New Invention is Called the Photophone, and "Telephone Bell" is Working at It.

TO make one's voice heard on another planet! To hear the actual words and tones of beings—if they exist and have speech and reason—who are separated from us by millions of miles of empty space! There is nothing, probably, which to the ordinary man would seem more hopelessly impossible than this.

To those who have some knowledge of science the difficulty would seem even more insuperable. Sound is the vibration of air; in a vacuum silence reigns forever. If lifted above the atmosphere, the wildest clangor of bells would be still; the heaviest cannon would hurl its bolt without a whisper. How, then, is it conceivable that any sound should ever be carried through the interstellar void? How signals might be transmitted to the eye—from Mars, for example, if creatures of sufficient intelligence dwell there—is easily understood. But sound—that is quite another matter.

Yet science has solved the problem. This does not mean that apparatus of sufficient power and sensitiveness has actually been constructed; the difficulties in the way of an experiment on a scale of such magnitude are too formidable, and the cost would be ruinous. But the means have been found; the impossibility has vanished; the remainder of the problem is mere mechanical detail. Just as the telescope may conceivably be perfected until we can see the minutest objects and look the Martian, if he is there, in the face, so, by the perfecting of this new sort of telephone, we may hear his words if he has the gift of speech.

For the instrument by which all this is to be accomplished may very properly be called a telephone—but with a difference. Of course no wires can ever be stretched from the earth to a flying planet. There is but one possible medium. It is proposed to telephone along the rays of a shaft of light. It has not only been proposed—it has already been done; though not yet through interplanetary distances. But if light can carry sound for a single mile, it can carry it to the ends of the universe; and this, perhaps, is really no more wonderful than the fact that through light, by means of the spectroscopic, we can analyze the remotest star, and say with certainty that it contains iron and sodium and other well-known metals. Let us not be hasty in setting limits to what science may do—by unexpected methods.

Photophone is a more exact name for an instrument which carries words on the wings of light; and so it has been christened by its inventor, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who, it is reported, is now busily engaged in perfecting it. His success in this bold attempt to substitute a bundle of light rays for the electric current and the telephone wire depended upon a peculiar property possessed in any appreciable degree only by the metal selenium, upon the electrical properties of which light has a marked influence. It was found that when this metal, which in many of its

chemical and physical properties resembles sulphur and tellurium, is subjected for some time to a heat of 100 degrees and then slowly cooled it assumes a crystalline structure the electrical qualities of which vary remarkably with the intensity of the light to which it is exposed. Thus a given specimen, the resistance of which in the dark was 1,200 ohms, when exposed to diffused daylight showed a resistance of only 600 ohms.

Now when one talks through an ordinary telephone transmitter, his voice causes a thin sheet-iron diaphragm to vibrate back and forth, and this vibration causes a corresponding variation in pressure upon a piece of carbon which forms part of an electric circuit. Thus the conductivity of the circuit is varied, and what is called an undulating current results, the variations in strength corresponding exactly to the compressions and rarefactions of the air produced by the sound waves. At the other end of the line this varying current of electricity is made to pass through the coil of an electro magnet causing its magnetism to vary in like manner; and this, setting in vibration a second diaphragm in exact synchronism with that in the transmitter, gives rise to air waves precisely like those produced by the speaker. Thus, al-

though the sound itself is not transmitted over the line, as it is through a speaking tube, we have at the further end an exact reproduction of the original sound waves.

It is clear that any other method of varying an electrical current in correspondence with sound waves would answer the same purpose. It was only necessary to find the proper medium; and in view of the peculiar property of selenium already explained, it occurred to Professor Bell that if he included a piece of this metal in an electric circuit, and could discover a way of varying

upon the intensity of the light that fell upon it, he could reproduce a series of sound waves which in every particular would echo those at the other end of the line which gave rise to the variation. Experiment proved his theory correct; he succeeded, literally, in talking along a ray of light.

His mode of procedure is as follows: Taking as his source of light a pencil of sunlight admitted through a small aperture, or an arc lamp the rays of which were rendered parallel by being passed through a suitable lens, he re-

duced the light rays in a series of parabolas, and the electrical current remained steady; but the moment a sound was uttered through the transmitter, the sensitive mica was set in vibration, becoming alternately concave and convex. When convex it dispersed the rays and when concave it concentrated them at a point much nearer than the parabolic mirror. In both cases the result was the same; the amount of light focused on the selenium was diminished, and this varia-

tion was in exact correspondence with the sound waves acting on the mica. The variations in the conductivity of the selenium varied the strength of the electric current passing through it in the same manner, and the sounds were reproduced in the usual way.

The rest is merely a question of the size of the apparatus and its perfect adjustment. If a reflector—or a series of reflectors made to vibrate in unison by means of an electric current—large enough to turn an appreciable beam of light upon the earth could be set up in Mars, and a parabolic receiver of adequate dimensions constructed upon the earth, the speech of the Martians might be heard upon our planet. The theory is flawless.

Nor does the actual accomplishment of his feat of bringing to the ear of man sounds produced in other worlds seem wholly out of the question, when we consider the astonishing accuracy and sensitiveness of modern scientific instruments. A deviation of less than the one thousandth of an inch in the polished surface of the object lens of a big telescope would render it worthless. The chemical constitution of a star too remote to be seen by the naked eye is disclosed by the spectroscopic; and by means of the balometer—a sort of supersensitive celestial thermometer—its temperature may be registered with surpassing exactness. It is doubtless an astounding project—this of telephoning across the abysses of empty space—but in view of all that has come to pass it is just as well not to be too dogmatic.

As a Woman Sees It.
Young Mrs. Torkins had been carefully studying a picture which showed the costumes of the Greek and Turkish soldiers. Laying the paper aside she exclaimed with a sigh: "There's nothing new under the sun, is there, Charley, dear?"

To what do you refer?" "The European situation. It seems to be the same old question of which it's to be, skirts or bloomers."

MAIDS OF ATHENS.

Are Greek Women To-Day as Beautiful as Has Been Claimed?

IS the "Maid of Athens" of to-day really beautiful? Has she the pure oval face and regular features of the white marble goddesses that have looked down upon imperfect flesh and blood so many centuries from their pedestals?

It would be like looking for a needle in a haystack to hunt Athens over now for the straight nose of the Cnidian Venus. Some people have doubted that Argive Helen herself had it. At any rate she has not bequeathed that impossible feature of her war-kindling loveliness either to her more direct descendants in "the thirty, horse-rearing Argos" or to the women of the more northern parts of the little Greek peninsula. The women of Athens have not more "classical" features than the women of New York. Scholars say that modern Greece is not Greek, but half Albanian and more or less Slavonic, so that it would not be fair, probably, to demand straight noses of living ladies than one finds, for example, on the portrait statues of the very dead ladies whose faces are still seen as carved on their tombs—near neighbors to the Aphrodites, but not quite twin sisters.

In some one of his voluminous notes to his diffuse verse Byron says that the Albanian women are the most beautiful he has seen, and he particularly commends their graceful figures. Byron has passed for a good judge of women, and so the rapture of Albanian blood ought not to be too hurtful to Greek beauty. In Athens, which is more Albanian than most of Greece, the type of face, though not classic, is a good one. The forehead is broad and low, the eyes large and dark, with arched brows, the cheek bones are higher and broader than the Greek ideal, the nose is regular enough, but not inhumanly perfect, and the outline of the lower part of the face at once full and firm, with a fair chin. The complexion and hair are dark, but the coloring is less vivid and the contour less soft, in spite of oriental habits, than in the rather voluptuous beauty of a Roman girl. In fact, the modern Greek girl is more northern looking than the Italian.

The Athenian woman is at her best in the Albanian dress, which has been adopted as the national Greek costume. She doesn't wear it very often, being a townsman and preferring the clothes of the Franks, but a good looking peasant girl comes into town occasionally on a Sunday morning in the long white woolen coat, embroidered in bright colors, that used to be almost universal. This coat is worn over a skin of the same undyed, homespun wool, worked in a similar fashion. The long red or green apron is gaily decorated, and the head is worn a white scarf or veil, with a drooping fez, or, more frequently, with a vivid yellow handkerchief. No girl could help looking picturesque in this apparel, and the ladies who order their gowns from Paris keep costumes of the old sort in their wardrobes, partly out of patriotism and partly for fancy dress, but principally to be photographed in. Queen Olga wears the Greek dress on such few occasions as allow it, and this fact has added considerably to her popularity.

Water and climatic conditions have even more to do with the Greek girl's looks than have her clothes. No reminiscence of the cult of Demeter and Persephone can hallow the homeliness of the women of Eleusis, where once the "Mysteries" were celebrated, but where now the people shake with ague worse than they used to shake with awe. Nor can the respect which is due

such a venerable river as the Alpheios blind the eyes to the pinched and sallow ugliness of the people who drink malaria from the low lands about Olympia, where it overflows.

The Greeks say that their handsomest women are born in Megara, on the isthmus of Corinth, and down in Messene, where the orange trees and the vines are most fruitful. But the loveliest girls I have seen were in the little village of Lala up on the slope of Mt. Pholoe in the Peloponnesus, and at Mytilene, a mountain town so hidden among the hills that thousands of Greeks took refuge in it from the Turks in the war of independence and were not discovered. High ground and good springs are better for beauty than any amount of romantic and mythological association.

There are handsome Greeks outside of Greece than in it. On the streets of Constantinople, or even in Cairo, you will see girls prettier and of a purer Greek type than in Athens. According to Byron, better Greek was spoken in his day in Janina, in Epirus, than in Greece. The women of Janina are noted to-day for their statuesque figures, which are well set off by their quaint zouave jackets and the drooping fez with gold threads. The dark golden-skinned women of Corfu are almost as much Italian as Greek, so that they do not count in any beauty competition. The average of good looks will be higher in Greece when the use of soap becomes a little less uncommon outside of half a dozen towns. Poor food and the life of the city come nearer to accounting for the degeneration of the Greek type, if degeneration there has been, than Albanian noses and Slavonic cheek bones.

ELIZA PUTNAM HEATON.

In Hard Luck.

"I have had many queer experiences in my business," said a pawnbroker to a Philadelphia reporter, "but I ran up against something the other day that simply took my breath away. A man very shabbily dressed in black, and looking like a broken down minister, came into the private office and asked to see the proprietor. I went out to see him. 'I'm an undertaker,' said he, 'and I want you to help me out of a difficulty. You can do it without any risk to yourself if you want to. I may as well confess to you that business is pretty bad with me, but I've got a case now which will pay me well, if I can only carry it through. I just need a little money to do it. You see, I've failed in my business several times, and it's pretty hard for me to get credit, but—' Well, well, hurry up, I interrupted, 'what do you want me to do?' 'I'm coming to that now,' he said. 'I was going to say that I managed to prevail on the cabinet maker to give me a casket on time, and so I've got that all right. But the relatives of the deceased refuse to advance me any money until I've supplied the shroud. I haven't got a cent, and the funeral is fixed for to-day. Now, I want you to take the casket with its silver trimmings as a pledge, and give me enough money on it to buy a shroud. Then you see I can get enough from the bequeathed family to redeem the casket in time for the funeral. What do you say?' I told him, after I had recovered my breath, that I couldn't think of such a thing, and he went away very despondent. I don't know how he got out of such a difficulty, or whether the deceased has been buried yet."

The End of the Hibernation.

From Puck.
Farmer (coming into the barn)—What does this mean? Wake up! Wake up! Weary Walker (arousing, yawning)—Ah!—ah!—ah!—ah! Say, boss, what month is it?